

I. 25 Nov 74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
A 1  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER ARRIVES IN PEKING

Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 25 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, November 25, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Dr Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to China. With Dr Kissinger on the visit are Donald Rumsfeld, assistant to the president and chief of the White House staff, Nancy M. Kissinger, Dr. Kissinger's wife, and others.

Greeting Dr Kissinger and his party at the airport were Chiao Kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the U.S.; Chu Mu-chih, director of the HSINHUA News Agency; Ma Jen-hui, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; and leading members of departments concerned Lin Ping, Chu Chuan-Hsien, Tang Wen-sheng, Chang Han-chih, Chu Lin and Chien Ta-yung.

Present were George Herbert Walker Bush, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China; Deputy Chief John H. Holdridge and officials of the office.

## FORD'S JAPAN VISIT, VLADIVOSTOK MEETING REPORTED

## Ford-Tanaka Talks, Communique

Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 22 Nov 74 B

[Text] Tokyo, November 22, 1974 (HSINHUA)--President Gerald Ford of the United States of America paid an official visit to Japan between November 18 and 22 at the invitation of the Japanese Government. This is the first visit to Japan by a president of the U.S.

While in Japan, President Ford held two talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka on Japan-U.S. relations and international questions. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who accompanied the President to Japan also held talks with the Japanese Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura.

A joint communique was issued on November 20 by President Ford and Prime Minister Tanaka. Stressing the close relationship between "the United States and Japan, Pacific nations sharing many political and economic interests", the communique pointed out that the two countries "recognize the remarkable range of their interdependence". Both sides showed their readiness for cooperation and are determined "to strengthen the practice of frank and timely consultations on potential bilateral issues and pressing global problems of common concern".

## Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok Meeting

Peking NCNA in English 1614 GMT 24 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, November 24, 1974 (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Gerald Ford met Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok (Haishenwei) on November 24 and 24, according to U.S. and Soviet news agencies. Participating in the meeting were U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Soviet minister of foreign affairs A.A. Gromyko, and others. Ford visited South Korea on November 22 and 23 after paying a visit to Japan.

I. 25 Nov 74

A 2

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## NCNA CARRIES 'REFERENCE MATERIAL' ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 22 Nov 74 B

[International reference material: "Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Summary] Peking, 22 November--"To oppose the policy of nuclear threat and blackmail pursued by the superpowers and to safeguard national independence, peace and security, Third World countries have demanded the creation of nuclear-free zones in some areas. Their demands are reasonable and just.

"The proposals for creating nuclear-free zones in South Asia and the Middle East put forward separately by Pakistan and Iran have been placed on the agenda of the 29th UN General Assembly session. The First Committee of the UN General Assembly on 20 November passed a draft resolution agreeing in principle to the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in South Asia. Earlier proposals for creating nuclear-free zones put forward by Third World countries and discussed by the UN General Assembly were those for creating the nuclear-free zone in Africa, in Latin America and the Indian Ocean peaceful zone."

The nuclear-free zone in Africa: The proposal for creating the nuclear-free zone in Africa was first put forward in December 1960 by eight African countries including Ethiopia at the 15th UN General Assembly session, but this proposal was not put to the vote. Later, 14 African countries proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Africa at the 16th UN General Assembly session. This proposal was passed.

The nuclear-free zone in Latin America: In 1962, the two hegemonic countries, the United States and the Soviet Union, frantically carried out a nuclear arms race and blackmail in Latin America, posing a serious threat to the security of the Latin American countries. This met with widespread discontent in the Latin American countries. On 29 October, Brazil, Chile and Bolivia, for the first time, proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America at the UN General Assembly Political Committee. On 29 April 1963, at the suggestion of the Mexican Government, the presidents of the five countries of Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador issued a statement calling on the Latin American countries to conclude a multilateral agreement to make Latin America a nuclear-free zone as soon as possible. In November of the same year, the above five countries, together with six other Latin American countries, proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America at the 18th UN General Assembly session. This proposal was passed.

On 11 February 1967, 21 Latin American countries formally concluded the "Latin America nuclear weapons prohibition treaty" in Mexico City. The treaty prohibits all signatory countries from producing, testing and possessing nuclear weapons on their territories as well as from receiving, placing and installing nuclear weapons. Two protocols were attached to this treaty. The first appeals to the countries outside the Latin American nuclear-free zone to respect this treaty, the second urges the big nuclear powers to refrain from violating the treaty and from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against the signatory countries.

"Up to now, all countries owning nuclear weapons, except for the Soviet Union, have signed and ratified the second protocol of the Latin America nuclear weapons prohibition treaty. China signed the protocol in August 1973 and ratified it in April this year.

I. 26 Nov 74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A1

KISSINGER MEETS WITH CHOU, TENG; CHIAO KUAN-HUA HOSTS BANQUET

## Chou Hospital Meeting

Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 25 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, November 25, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital here this afternoon with Dr Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, Mrs Nancy M. Kissinger, and Dr Kissinger's son and daughter.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping; Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua; Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung; Chu Chuan-hsien, departmental director of the Foreign Ministry; Tang Wen-sheng and Chang Han-chih, deputy departmental directors of the ministry; and Lien Cheng-pao.

## Chiao Kuan-hua Banquet

Peking NCNA in English 2011 GMT 25 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, November 25, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Dr Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping attended the banquet.

Among the guests were George H.W. Bush and John H. Holdridge, chief and deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, and officials of the Liaison Office. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua proposed a toast at the banquet.

The foreign minister said: "In the last 3 years or more, Dr Kissinger has come a long way across the ocean to visit our country on six occasions. We are glad that he has now come to Peking again, providing our two sides with an opportunity to continue the exchange of views on the normalization of Sino-American relations and on international issues of common interest."

He went on: "A year has elapsed since the last visit of Mr Secretary of State. In this year the international situation has undergone great changes, which further demonstrate that the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. The entire world is amidst intense turbulence and unrest. This reflects the sharpening of various contradictions and is something independent of man's will. The history of mankind always moves forward amidst turmoil. In our view, such turmoil is a good thing, and not a bad thing."

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, pointed out: "The Chinese and American peoples have always been friendly to each other. After more than two decades of estrangement, the door was opened for exchanges between the two countries, and the friendly relations between the two peoples have developed. Here, we ought to mention the pioneering role Mr Richard Nixon played in this regard. And we also note with appreciation President Ford's statement that he would continue to implement the Shanghai communique."

I. 26 Nov 74

A 2

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"China and the United States have different social systems, and there are differences between us on a series of matters of principle. But this does not hinder us from finding common ground on certain matters. It is always beneficial for the two sides to have candid exchanges of views and increase mutual understanding. On the whole, Sino-American relations have in these years been moving ahead. We believe that the current visit of Mr Secretary of state will contribute to the further implementation of the principles established in the Shanghai communique," he concluded.

In his toast, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said: "President Ford has sent me here to continue the fruitful exchanges of views that we have had every year and to continue the process of normalization."

He went on: "The beginning of the process of normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China and its continuation in the years since then has not been a matter of expediency but a fixed principle of American foreign policy." He said that President Ford met with chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the USA on the first day he was in office and the president reaffirmed that "We would continue to pursue the principles of the Shanghai communique and that we would continue to follow the goal of normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said: "I am glad that I have already had an opportunity to see the prime minister and to recall the many occasions of previous visits with exchanges of views."

He concluded: "In the last years, relations between our two countries have moved ahead steadily. I am here to continue this process and I am confident that it will succeed."

Also present at the banquet were Wang Hai-jung, Huang Chen, Pei Shih-chang, Chu Ma-chih, Ma Yeh-hui, Wang Yeh-chiu, Lin Ping, Chu Chuan-hsien, Tang Wen-sheng, Chang Han-chih, Wang Chen, Chu Lin and Chien Ta-yung.

#### Teng-Chiao-Kissinger Talks

Peking in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 26 Nov 74 B

[Text] Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and Chiao Kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, held talks with Dr Henry Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, on the morning of 26 November.

Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were Donald Rumsfeld, assistant to the president and chief of the White House staff; George Bush, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China; Phillip Habib, undersecretary of state for Far East affairs; and others.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Wang Hai-jung, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the U.S., and others.

#### AFP: Teng Invited to U.S.

Hong Kong AFP in English 0804 GMT 26 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, Nov 26 (AFP)--American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today invited Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to visit Washington, American sources said.

I. 26 Nov 74

A 3

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

However, although Mr Teng has said that he also desired the visit, observers doubt that the visit will be realized as long as Washington has diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

The sources said that Mr Kissinger said at the beginning of his first official two-hour talk with Mr Teng this morning: "It would be good if we could exchange views in Washington and do it soon." According to the sources Mr Teng replied, "It is our common desire." Observers added that this reply did not signify acceptance of the invitation, in the near future in any case.

Last year during his sixth visit to China, Mr Kissinger invited Premier Chou En-lai in the same manner. Mr Chou replied, "As long as there is a representative for the Chiang Kai-shek clique, how can I go there."

At this morning's meeting, at which Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua was also present, Mr Teng was Mr Kissinger's principal interlocutor as he will be in a second meeting scheduled for 3 p.m. today.

At this morning's meeting, Mr Kissinger was believed to have given a general summary of results of the Soviet-American summit in Vladivostok as well as of his recent trips to the Indian subcontinent and the Middle East.

According to American journalists, who were present during the first few minutes of the meeting, Mr Teng said, "Dr Kissinger has just made a trip around the world and we are happy to be able to have an exchange of views with him." Mr Kissinger thanked Mr Teng for the "warm welcome" and said "We always progress in our relationship."

Earlier this morning Mr Kissinger visited a park and a porcelain exhibit in the Forbidden City with his wife Nancy and children David and Elizabeth.

This afternoon Mrs Kissinger and the two children are to visit a people's commune. This evening the American Liaison Office will give a reception for Mr Kissinger and his delegation. Then there will be an entertainment organized in his honor.

#### ~~SOVIET DECEPTION UNMASKED AT PARIS UNESCO CONFERENCE~~

Peking NCNA in English 2058 GMT 25 Nov 74 B

[Text] Paris, November 24, 1974 (HSINHUA)--The 18th general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ended here yesterday evening.

At the conference, many representatives of the Third World countries bitterly condemned imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism for their crimes. They pointed out that if the UNESCO desires to make contribution to world peace, it must firmly support the just struggle of the peoples of the Third World countries to defend national independence and state sovereignty. They also requested that the just demands of the Third World countries should be fully reflected in UNESCO planning.

With ulterior motives, the Soviet representative hawked again the quack medicine of "detente" and "disarmament" etc. In an attempt to divert the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism and channel it into the Soviet revisionist orbit so as to deceive and lull the people and continue carrying out hegemonism and power politics.

I. 26 Nov 74

A 4

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

His demagogic remarks were sternly refuted and exposed by representatives of many countries.

The Pakistan representative said that the gap between words and deeds about peace has now become wider and wider. Peace can come true only when the root cause of war is eliminated. This is still a distant mirage now.

The Guinean representative pointed out that without independence and justice there cannot be genuine peace and security. To oppose "war propaganda" in general terms would create confusion, because there are just and unjust wars. The wars the liberation movements have been forced to wage are for their own liberation. Representatives of Gabon, Senegal and other African countries all pointed out that national independence was the pre-requisite for safeguarding peace.

The Albanian representative said that the two super-powers were already armed to the teeth. Whenever they paid lip service to disarmament, they were engaged in further arms expansion. Their so-called disarmament was aimed at disarming others not themselves.

The Peruvian representative pointed out that it is wrong to demand disarmament by all states. The superpowers should be asked to carry out disarmament, while the developing countries should strengthen their defence. The representative of Yugoslavia said that there could never be just and lasting peace without genuine independence of and real equal right between various countries.

Quite a number of European representatives put forward their own views which differed from the propaganda of "achievement of the European security conference" spread by the Soviet representative. Representatives of Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, Britain and other countries pointed out that it was premature now to talk of "the achievement of the European security conference". There were neither positive results nor any foreseeable future achievement of present, they stressed.

Listing a host of facts at the conference, the Chinese representative laid bare the ulterior motive of the Soviet revisionist representative who repeatedly prattled about "detente" and "disarmament". He pointed out that the Soviet Union, saying one thing but doing another, is an out and out double-dealer. Such stuff as "detente" peddled by the Soviet delegation energetically is purely a fraud.

The conference adopted a resolution condemning Israeli Zionism for wrecking the ancient city of Jerusalem and historic relics and decided to discontinue UNESCO aid to Israel. The conference adopted other resolutions calling on UNESCO to contribute to the establishment of a new international order, urging all international non-governmental organizations which maintain relations with UNESCO to expel the elements linked with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, and recommending the gradual use of Chinese as an UNESCO working language.

The conference decided that the 19th UNESCO conference will be held in Nairobi in 1976 upon the request of the Kenyan Government.

I. 27 Nov 74 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER

NCNA Report on 26 Nov Talks

Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 26 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, November 26, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier of the State Council Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua held talks this morning with Dr Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were Donald Rumsfeld, assistant to the president and chief of the White House staff; George Bush, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China; Philip C. Hazib, assistant secretary for East Asian Affairs; Winston Lord, director of the Policy Planning Staff; Robert Anderson, press spokesman; William H. Gleysteen, Jr, deputy assistant secretary for East Asian affairs; Oscar V. Armstrong, director of People's Republic of China and Mongolian affairs; Richard H. Solomon, member of the National Security Council; Robert C. McFarlane, member of Secretary Kissinger's White House staff; and John H. Holdridge, Peter W. Rodman and Karlene Knieps.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Huang Chen, chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the U.S.; and Lin Ping, Chu Chuan-hsien, Tang Wen-sheng, Chang Han-chih, Chien Ta-yung, Ting Yuan-hung; Chao Chi-hua, Ma Yu-chen and Lien Cheng-pao.

Teng-Chiao-Kissinger Continue Talks

Peking NCNA in English 1549 GMT 26 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, November 26, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua continued talks here this afternoon with Dr Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state.

Dr and Mrs Kissinger and other American guests today attended a performance presented by the China song and dance troupe and visited the Palace Museum. Mrs Nancy M. Kissinger also visited a rural people's commune.

Teng-Kissinger 27 Nov Talks

Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 27 Nov 74 B

[By Rene Flipo]

[Text] Peking, Nov 27 (AFP)--Dr Henry Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state, today continued his official talks with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. No information was available on the subjects of the talks, which lasted 2 and a half hours. They were attended by the Chinese foreign minister, Chiao Kuan-hua. Further talks were scheduled to be held later in the day.

This evening Mr Kissinger and the U.S. delegation will be guests at a reception given by the Chinese.

Meanwhile, Mrs Kissinger, and Mr Kissinger's two children from his previous marriage, David and Elizabeth, continued their visits to tourist sites. Early today they visited the Great Wall, north of Peking and were due later today to go to the Summer Palace.

I. 27 Nov 74

A 2

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES RESTORATION OF PALESTINIANS' RIGHTS

Peking NCNA in English 0209 GMT 27 Nov 74 B

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 27 Nov commentator's article: "The National Rights of the Palestinian People Must Be Fully Restored"]

[Text] Peking, November 27, 1974 (HSINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly adopted two resolutions based on the drafts tabled by many Third World countries on November 22, reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to national independence and sovereignty without external interference, appealing to all states and international organizations to extend their support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people, and inviting the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer. This is a new victory of the Palestinian people in their fight for liberation as well as a new achievement scored by the Arab countries and other Third World countries in strengthening their unity with the Palestinian people in the joint struggle.

Due to superpower manipulation, the United Nations has for years adopted an extremely unjust attitude towards the Palestinian question, all along describing the just struggle of the Palestinian people to recover their national rights as a "refugee question". Because of the resolute demand of the numerous Third World countries, the current session of the UN General Assembly invited for the first time the representatives of the Palestinian people to take part in the discussion of the Palestinian question. At a plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat made a speech in categorical, bold and straight terms, strongly denouncing the monstrous crimes of Israeli Zionism, refuting eloquently all sorts of fallacies fabricated by Zionism and superpowers to slander the just struggle of the Palestinian people, and reaffirming the militant determination of the Palestinian people to restore their national rights. His speech won firm support among many Arab countries and other Third World countries. This demonstrates that the Palestinian people are just and, being just, have enjoyed abundant support; and Israeli Zionism and the superpowers are unjust and, being unjust, have had little support.

It is mainly due to the obstruction and sabotage by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, that the Palestinian people's national rights have not been restored over a long time. The United States has all along fostered and connived at Israeli Zionism, taking it as a tool for its expansion and aggression in the Middle East region and consistently opposing the Palestinian People's struggle to recover their lost territories and return to their homeland. Soviet social-imperialism, while prating about their being the "natural ally" of the Arab countries, has actually been engaged in a scheme of sham support but real betrayal.

In the past, it openly slandered the Palestinian people's armed struggle as "adventurous riots", trying to wipe out at one stroke the Palestinian people's cause of national liberation; but now it has changed its tone, pretending to "support" the "legitimate national rights" of the Palestinian people, in a vain attempt to bring their cause of national liberation within the orbit of its "political settlement" of the Middle East question and make this a pawn in its bargainings with the United States.



I. 29 Nov 74

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

KISSINGER TALKS WITH TENG, CHIAO, OTHER ACTIVITIES REPORTED

NCNA on 27 Nov Talks

Peking NCNA in English 1549 GMT 27 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, November 27, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, and Chiao Kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, continued talks here this morning and afternoon with Dr Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

In the evening, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping entertained Dr and Mrs Kissinger and his party at dinner. Mrs Kissinger today toured the Great Wall, a Ming Dynasty tomb and the Summer Palace.

28 Nov Talks

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 28 Nov 74 B

[Text] NCNA, Peking, 28 November, 1974--Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua continued their talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger this afternoon.

AFP on 28 Nov Activities

Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 28 Nov 74 B

[By Rene Flipo]

[Text] Peking, Nov 28 (AFP)--U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was scheduled to have the last session of official talks of his present visit to China with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping later today after a "working morning" in his Peking residence. Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua would be attending the session.

During the morning, working groups from both sides had "an exchange of views" on "bilateral issues", informed sources said, but no details were released. The U.S. group was led by Philip C. Habib, assistant secretary for Asian affairs and the Chinese side by Lin Ping, director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department.

Earlier Mr Kissinger, accompanied by Chiao Kuan-hua, visited the Temple of the Sky, one of the most ancient historic monuments in Peking, while his wife Nancy and Mr Kissinger's two children from his previous marriage, David and Elizabeth, visited a maternity hospital, where they saw a sterilisation operation being carried out on a woman under acupuncture anaesthetic. The whole family were later luncheon guests of George H. W. Bush, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking.

During the afternoon Mrs Kissinger was making a shopping trip to Peking's "friendship store" and to a number of antique shops.

This evening Mr Kissinger was holding a banquet in honor of Chiao Kuan-hua.

Kissinger Hosts Banquet

Peking NCNA in English 1809 GMT 28 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, November 28, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Dr Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

I. 29 Nov 74

A 2

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Attending the banquet were Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping; Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua; Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung; chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the U.S. Huang Chen, as well as Pei Shih-change, Chu Mu-chih, Ma Jen-hui, Wang Yeh-chiu, Lin Ping, Chu Chuan-hsien, Tang Wen-sheng, Chang Han-Chih, Wang Che [3769 3791], Chu Lin and Chien Ta-yung.

Present were Donald Rumsfeld, assistant to the President and chief of the White House staff; Mrs Nancy M. Kissinger, wife of Dr Kissinger, and other members of Dr Kissinger's party, George Bush, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, and John H. Holdridge, deputy chief of the U.S. Liaison Office.

In his toast, Dr Kissinger thanked the Chinese hosts for the reception he had had. He said: This visit to the People's Republic continues the progress that has been made on each previous occasion. We reviewed international problems and deepened our common understanding. We committed ourselves to continuing the process of normalization along the lines of the Shanghai communique. He reiterated that improving the relations between the People's Republic and the United States is a fixed principle of American foreign policy.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua said in his toast: In the last few days, our two sides have, in a candid spirit, reviewed the development of the international situation over the past year and exchanged views on international issues of common interest and the question of Sino-American relations. This has increased our mutual understanding and deepened our comprehension of our common points. Both sides have expressed their readiness to work, in accordance with the principles established in the Shanghai communique, for the continued advance of Sino-American relations.

Dr and Mrs Kissinger and other American guests this morning toured the Temple of Heaven and Mrs Kissinger visited the Peking maternity hospital.

AFP on Kissinger Remarks

Hong Kong AFP in English 1436 GMT 28 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, Nov 28 (AFP)--Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said here today that the United States had decided "to take seriously into account the Chinese point of view for conducting our foreign policy."

Speaking at a banquet given in honour of Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, he said the talks he had had here since Monday had given him "a better understanding" of the Chinese point of view. He added, "We reviewed international problems and deepened our common understanding." Mr Kissinger was speaking at the end of his seventh visit to China.

Kissinger Leaves for Soochow

Hong Kong AFP in English 0244 GMT 29 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, Nov 29 (AFP)--U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, winding up his seventh visit to China, left here today for the southern city of Soochow, known for its parks and pretty girls. Mr Kissinger, accompanied by his wife and two children and part of his official suite, flew aboard a Chinese plane with Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua. After visiting Soochow, he was to head for Shanghai and exit from China during the evening, when a communique was expected.

I. 29 Nov 74

A 3

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**U.S. Journalists Feted**

Peking NCNA in English 1551 GMT 27 Nov 74 B

[Text] Peking, November 27, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the U.S. journalists accompanying Dr Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, on his visit.

Mr. B. Lynn Pascoe, an official of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, was among the guests.

Leading members of press units in the Chinese capital, the information department of the Foreign Ministry and other departments concerned attended the banquet. They included Chu Mu-chih, Wang Chen, Chang Chen-tung, Hsiao Hang and Peng Ti.

~~REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON ALBANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY~~~~Yao Wen-yuan Delegation in Tirana~~

Peking NCNA in English 2142 GMT 27 Nov 74 B

[Text] Tirana, November 27, 1974 (HSINHUA)--A Chinese party and government delegation arrived here by special plane this afternoon to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Albania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and the Albanian Council of Ministers. Leader of the delegation is Yao Wen-yuan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and deputy leader is Wu Kuei-hsien, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Mehmet Shehu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Abdyl Kellezi, Adil Carcani, Haki Toska, Hysni Kapo, Kadri Hazbiu, Koco Theodhosi, Manush Myftiu, Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko and Spiro Koleka, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Khafer Spanhiu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Petro Dode, secretary of the party Central Committee; Shefqet Peci, vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; members of the APL Central Committee, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, government ministers, and representatives of mass organizations in Tirana.

Present also at the airport were Liu Chen-hua, Chinese ambassador to Albania and member of the Chinese delegation, staff members of the Chinese Embassy, and representatives of Chinese engineering and technical personnel working in Albania and Chinese students.

Diplomatic envoys of other countries to Albania were also present.

Today the national flags of Albania and China were fluttering over the Tirana airport and upon its main building were huge portraits of Comrade Enver Hoxha and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. A big streamer at the airport exit reads: "Dear friends, welcome to you!" "Glory to invincible Marxism and Leninism!"

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Albania and China prevailed in the airport.

When Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien and the members of the delegation alighted from the plane, comrades Shehu, Kapo and others stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them and embraced them cordially. Workers, students and office workers who had been waiting in the rain at the airport to welcome the delegation greeted the Chinese guests with thunderous applause. A group of Young Pioneers presented flowers to members of the delegation.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. The band struck up the national anthems of China and Albania. Yao Wen-yuan, accompanied by Mehmet Shehu, reviewed a guard of honour formed by the People's Army of Albania and walked round to meet the welcoming Albanian cadres and masses, as well as the diplomatic envoys of various countries to Albania. Prolonged applause [as received] burst out at the airport amidst the cheers "Enver-Mao Tsetung!" "People's China!"

After the welcoming ceremony, Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Kuei-hsien and other comrades drove to the guest house in the company of Shehu, Kapo and other Albanian comrades.

On its way to Tirana, the Chinese delegation made a brief stopover at the Teheran airport, where it was greeted by Kafai, deputy chief of the Protocol Department of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, and Wang Ching-jung, charge d'affaires and interim of the Chinese Embassy in Iran.

## Hoxha Meets Delegation

Peking NCHA in English 1616 GMT 28 Nov 74 B

[Text] Tirana, November 28, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Comrade Enver Hoxha, great leader of the Albanian people and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, received all members of the Chinese party and government delegation led by Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, with Comrade Wu Kuei-hsien, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, as deputy leader of the building of the AWP Central Committee here this morning.

Present on the occasion were Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania; Mehmet Shehu, Hysni Kapo, Haki Toska and Ramiz Alia, members of the Political Bureau of the AWP Central Committee; Petro Dode, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Nexhmije Hoxha and Feto Cami, members of the party Central Committee; as well as Agim Popa, head of the Foreign Department of the Party Central Committee.

The reception proceeded in a very warm, cordial, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

I. 29 Nov 74

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

It was seen off at the airport by leading members of government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and other departments concerned, including Ma Jen-hui, Ku Ming, Chen Shu-fu, Peng Min, Shen Tu, Wang Shih-yen, Chou Jung-kuo, Lin Lin, Chang Cheng-te, Cheng Chih-ping and Wang Hsiao-yun.

On hand also were Pakistan Ambassador to China Muntaz Ali Alvie, Minister Naseem Mirza of the Pakistan Embassy here and other embassy officials, as well as China manager S.R. Rahman of Pakistan International Airlines.

During its stay in China, the Pakistan friendship delegation also toured Kueilin, Hangchow, Soochow and Shanghai.

#### DELEGATION RETURNS FROM UN WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1812 GMT 23 Nov 74 B

[Summary] Peking, November 23, 1974--After attending the World Food Conference in Rome, the PRC delegation led by Hao Chung-shih, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry, returned here on 22 November. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Hsiao Peng, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry, and Shen Wei-liang, Li Tzu-liang, and Liu Chih-teai, responsible persons of departments concerned.

#### LATE REPORT: KISSINGER DEPARTS SHANGHAI FOR HOME

Peking NCNA in English 1415 GMT 29 Nov 74 B

[Text] Shanghai, November 29, 1974 (HSINHUA)--Dr Henry A. Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state and assistant to the President for national security affairs, and his party wound up their visit to China and left Shanghai for home by special plane this evening.

They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua; Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung; Vice-Chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Hsiu-chen and Feng Kuo-chu, as well as Lin Ping, Chu Chuan-hsien, Tang Wen-sheng, Chang Han-chih and Chien Ta-yung.

Present were George Bush, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China, and John H. Holdridge, deputy chief of the U.S. Liaison Office.

Dr Henry A. Kissinger and his party left Peking this morning and arrived in Shanghai after visiting Soochow in the company of Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung.

The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a dinner at the airport in honour of the American guests.

While in Soochow, Dr Kissinger and his party visited the Soochow Municipal Embroidery Research Institute and toured the Huchiu Temple, Liu Yuan Garden and Chochengyuan.

Upon their arrival and departure from Soochow, the American guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee Yang Kuang-li and Vice-Chairman of the Soochow Municipal Revolutionary Committee Hua Lin-sen. The revolutionary committees of Kiangsu Province and Soochow municipality jointly gave a luncheon today in honour of the guests.